

RF PRO-1B Installation Instructions

This active magnetic loop antenna is designed for reception of signals over the range of 50 kHz to 30 MHz. It includes a very high dynamic range low-noise preamplifier that can be mounted to a pole or any flat surface. The preamplifier is designed for minimum intermodulation distortion in the presence of very high level signals that would normally overload most amplifiers. For proper operation the preamplifier needs to be powered as shown in the diagram shown in Figure 1 with the supplied power inserter and power supply that duplexes DC power on the same cable carrying the preamplifier's output. The antenna should be oriented in the proper direction to maximize reception of the desired signals (see details below). For best performance, the amplifier should be installed near the antenna to avoid amplifying low level local interference that may enter the coaxial cable leading from the loop antenna to the preamplifier's input.

Cautions:

This is a receive-only antenna. Do not connect it to a transmitter as it will be damaged and void your warranty

Do not inadvertently connect the 20 VDC output of the power inserter to your receiver's antenna input as your receiver may be damaged.

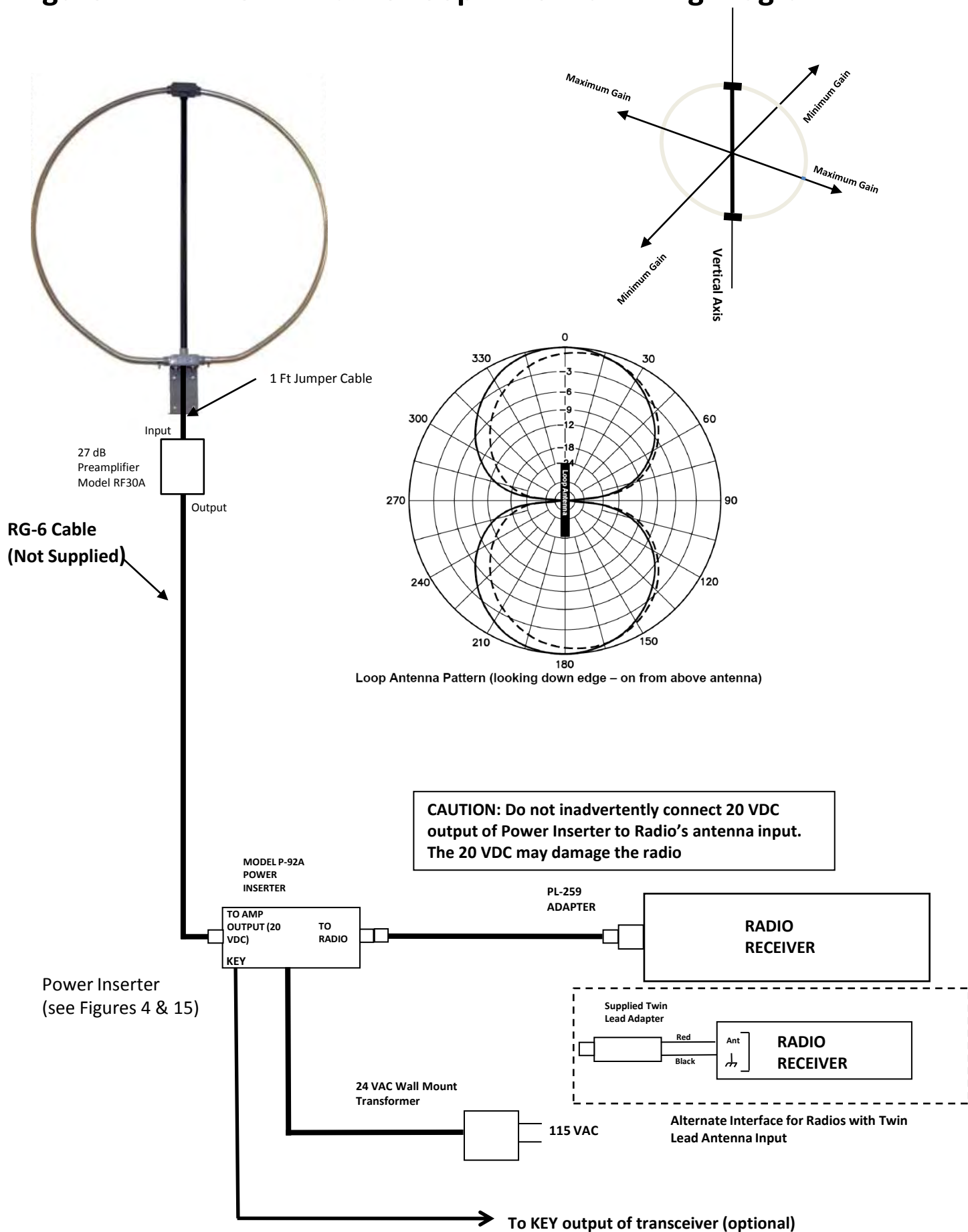
See attached cautions and warnings relative to lightning protection and antenna installation near high-voltage power lines.

When operating with nearby transmitting antennas, follow the instructions below to avoid over-driving (or damaging) your receiver's input or damaging the loop's low-noise amplifier.

Supplied Components (see Figure 16)

QTY	Description
1	Loop antenna
1	30 dB preamplifier
1	L-bracket
2	Saddle clamps
2	U-bolts
1 lot	Mounting Screws and washers
1	Coaxial- Seal package
1	24 VAC wall mount transformer
1	3 ft F-male to F-male jumper cable
1	1 ft F-male to F-male water-proof jumper cable
1	PL-259 Adapter
1	20 VDC power inserter
1	Twin lead to F-female adapter
1	RCA- plug to RCA- plug cable and Y adapter
1	Grounding Lug
2	Nylon shoulder washers (.375 inch)
2	Nylon washers (.25 inch)
1	Instruction Manual

Figure 1. RF PRO-1B Active Loop Antenna Wiring Diagram



Positioning the Antenna

This antenna has a directional “Figure Eight” pattern with two deep 25- 30 dB nulls as shown in the diagram in Figure 1, so for maximum daytime low-angle ground wave reception of a desired signal it should be oriented so that the imaginary plane in which the loop rests should be vertical to the ground and should, if extended, pass through the general location of the signal’s transmitter. **There is a label on the antenna’s upper junction box that shows the proper pointing directions for maximum signals and the nulls.** At night, for reception of high- angle sky waves this antenna is less directional and the nulls are far less prominent.

For best results it should be located as far away as possible from any metal objects that could distort or shield the antenna’s reception like gutters, downpipes, metal plumbing and aluminum foil backed thermal insulation. It can be positioned indoors or outdoors at least 5 feet above ground level, but for best results it should be as far as possible from sources of interference such as AC power cables, cat 5 network cables, fluorescent lights, light dimmers, computers and flat panel TV’s. If located outdoors it can be camouflaged with shrubbery. Ideally a location outdoors at least 20 feet away from any buildings will yield superior results. It can be mounted to any pole up to 2 inches in diameter or attached to a flat surface or wall via the included L-bracket.

Use with Near-By Transmitting Antennas

The antenna’s low-noise preamplifier will withstand RF input levels of at least 30 dBm without failure. In tests with a 1,500 Watt transmit amplifier and a ¼ wave vertical transmitting antenna we found that the worst- case loop output power into the preamp was 10 dBm when the antenna was located 25 ft from a vertical radiator and adjusted for maximum coupling. This would indicate that at 25 ft separation there is a 20 dB safety margin. The other factor to consider however is that with this kind of input signal (+10 dBm) the preamplifier’s 27 dB gain will cause it to saturate and output 1.3 watts into the connected receiver. This high saturated output level is a byproduct of the excellent intermodulation distortion performance of this preamplifier, but while most receivers have some sort of input protection and possibly an internal transmit / receive switch that disconnects or shorts the input when transmitting, we cannot be sure of what the radio’s protection limits are and we don’t want to be responsible for any damage that may result. Hence included in the loop’s power inserter is a relay that can be actuated by the “KEY” output of a typical transceiver. When actuated, the relay disconnects power from the antenna’s preamp. A green LED on the power inserter is illuminated when power is applied to the preamp. An RCA-plug to RCA-plug cable is included with the accessories to connect the KEY output of your transceiver to the RCA jack on the side of the power inserter. An RCA Y-adapter is also included to enable connecting the KEY signal from your transceiver to other equipment. (See Figures 2 and 3).

The relay’s actuation circuit is designed to operate with a typical transceiver’s 12 VDC “KEY” signal. The power inserter has internal DIP switches that can be programmed to harmonize relay actuation with the proper state of the transceiver’s KEY signal. The default setting is such that when the KEY output is “low” (less than 0.7 VDC) the relay turns on and disconnects the preamp’s power and the connection to your receiver is grounded through a resistor. If the KEY signal is “high” or greater than 1.2 VDC the relay is not actuated and power is applied to the amplifier and connection is made to your receiver. If the KEY input to the power inserter is left open or disconnected, then power is always applied to the preamp. If your transceiver has a “KEY” output that goes high on transmit, then you can reverse the polarity of the power inserter relay actuation by removing the power inserter’s base plate and programming the DIP switches on the PC board in accordance with the table shown in Figure 4

A simplified schematic of the relay interface circuit is shown in Figure 5. Note that the KEY input is pulled up internally via a 10K ohm resistor to the “high” state. If your transceiver’s KEY output is not compatible with this interface circuit and does not operate the power inserter relay, please contact our customer service (303 526 1965, info@pixelsatradio.com) for assistance.

Figure 2. KEY Wiring For RF PRO-1B Loop Antenna

Typical Transceiver



Back of Elecraft K3

To Loop Preamp



RF PRO-1B Power Inserter

**To Key Input on Transmitter Amplifier
(if you have one)**

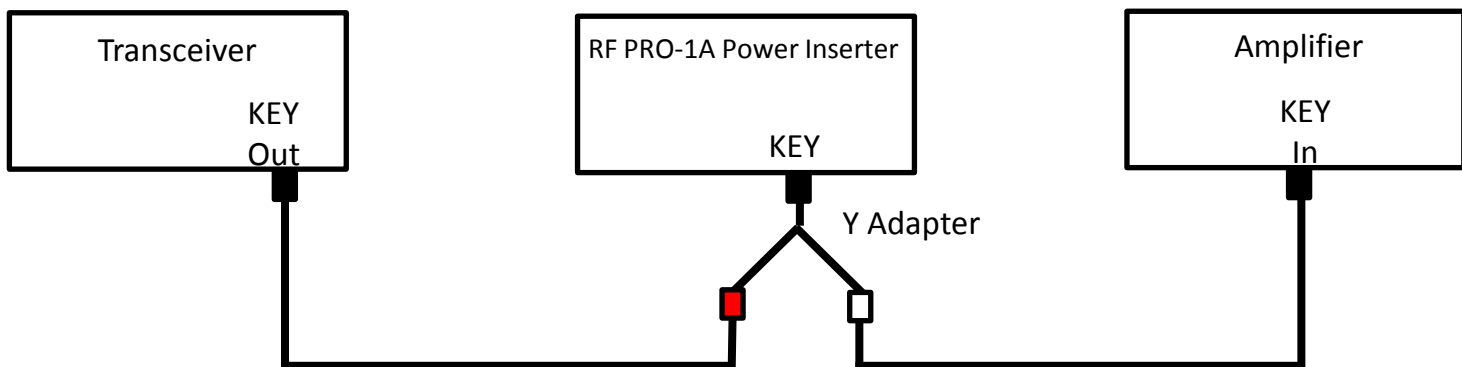


Figure 3. KEY Wiring For RF PRO-1B Loop Antenna

Default
Settings →

KEY INPUT	Switch 1	Switch 2	20 VDC ANTENNA POWER
LOW	OFF	ON	ON
HIGH	OFF	ON	OFF
LOW	ON	OFF	OFF
HIGH	ON	OFF	ON

HIGH ≥ 1.2 VDC LOW ≤ 0.7 V DC

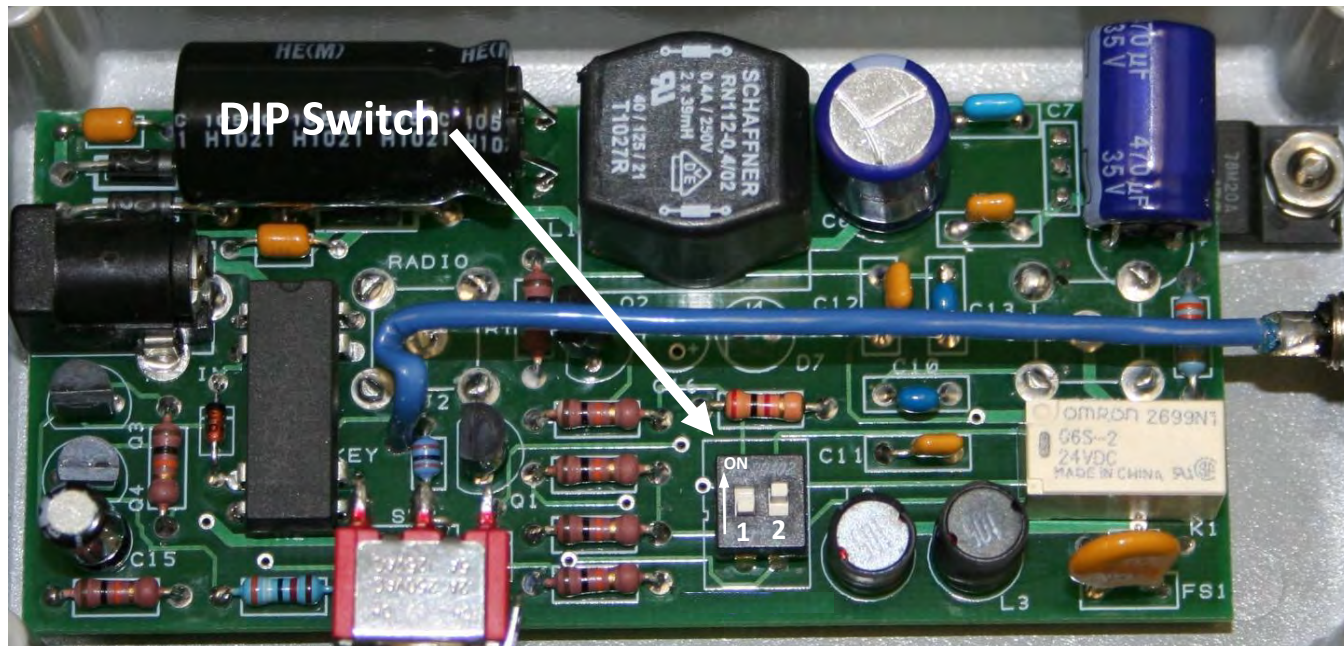
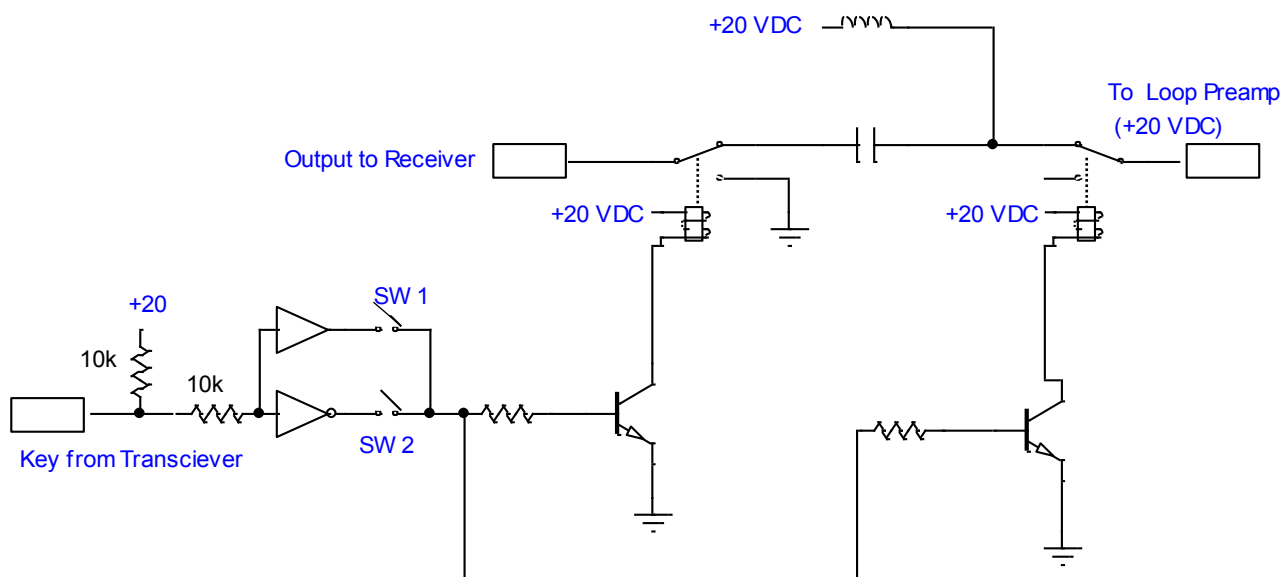


Figure 4. Power Inserter DIP Switch Settings

Figure 5. Simplified Relay Interface Schematic



Cable

For best results the cable run from the indoor power inserter to the external amplifier should be quad shielded RG-6 cable with male F connectors on each end. This is available in 50 ft, 100 ft, 150 ft and 200 ft lengths with attached water proof compression sealed connectors under the following Pixel part numbers:

C-50	50 feet
C-100	100 feet
C-150	150 feet
C-200	200 feet

Standard shield, high quality RG-6 cable can also be used; however the cable's ability to reject external interference is reduced by typically 10 dB.

If the cable run from the power inserter to the antenna's preamplifier is longer than 200 feet, then RG-6 cable that has a solid-core copper center conductor should be used such as Belden 1829AC to minimize DC loss.

Water-Proof F – Connectors & Weather Proofing

The one foot long RG-6 jumper cable include with the accessories (see Figure 6) is used to connect the output of the loop to its preamp. This cable uses specially designed F-connectors to eliminate moisture ingress; hence no further weather protection is required for these connectors. However the RG-6 cable that you supply to connect the output of the preamplifier will need to be weather – proofed if you do not buy it from Pixel. A package of COAX seal is supplied for this purpose. Follow the instructions on the side of the package.

Mounting to a Rotator

Figure 7 shows the antenna mounted to a rotator. Many users utilize this configuration to take full advantage of the antenna's directional characteristics. Typical low - cost rotors are available from Radio Shack (Model 15-1245 with Model 15-1150 control cable) or HyGain Model AR-35.

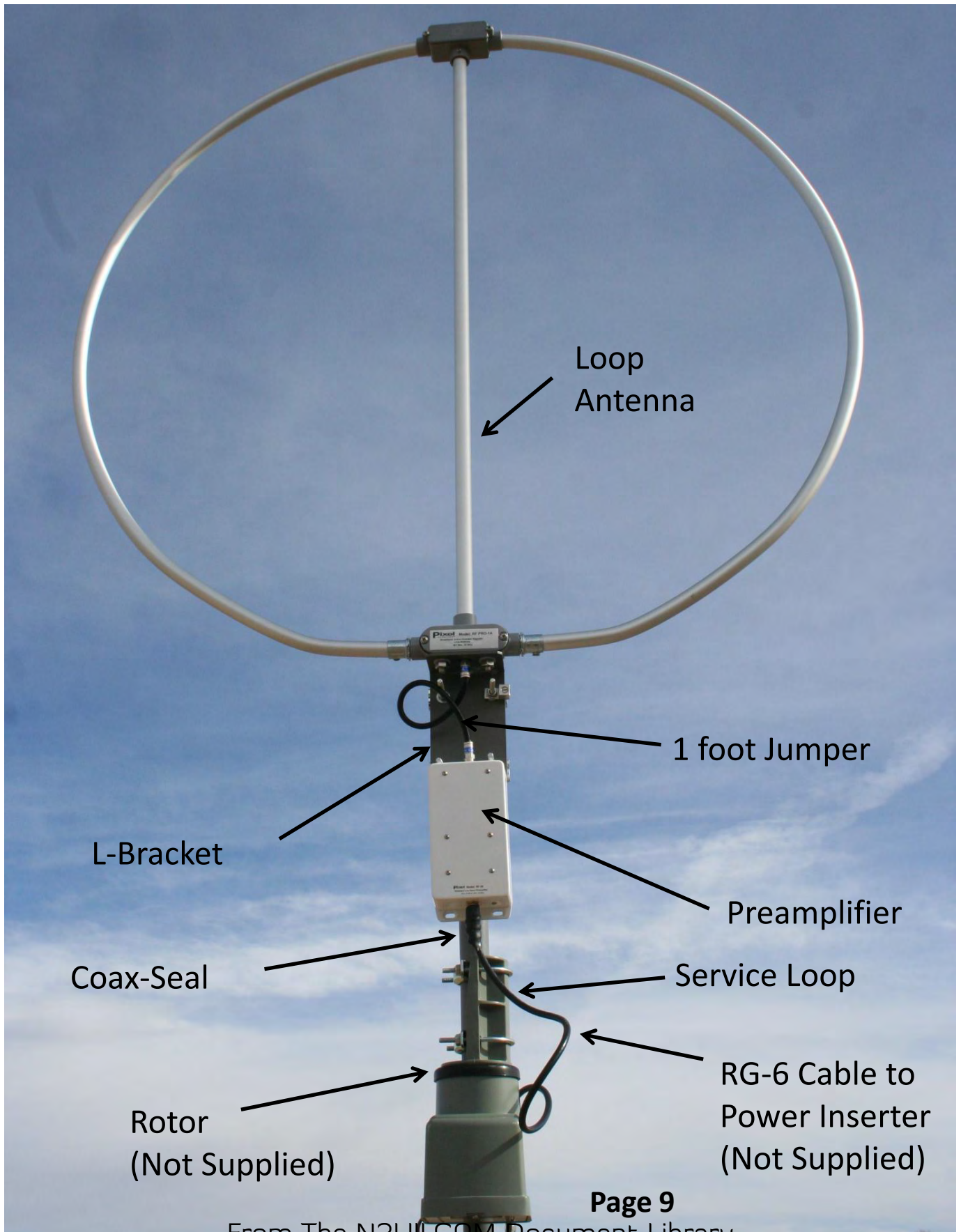
Mounting the Amplifier

Figures 8 thru 13 show the details for pole mounting the preamplifier. Nylon shoulder-washers and nylon washers are used to electrically isolate the metal case of the preamplifier from the mounting pole. This is required to avoid ground loops. The preamplifier has a small weep hole in its base to drain any condensation that may accumulate internally and should be orientated in the proper vertical direction as indicated by an arrow on its case. (The preamplifier circuit board is conformal coated to protect it from moisture and corrosion). A 1 foot jumper cable is supplied to connect the output of the loop antenna to the input of the preamplifier. The preamplifier's output should be connected to the 20 VDC output of the power inserter via the lead-in RG-6 cable.



Figure 6. One foot RG-6 Jumper cable with water- proof F-connectors. Connects Loop Antenna Output to Amplifier Input

Figure 7. Loop Antenna Mounted on Rotator



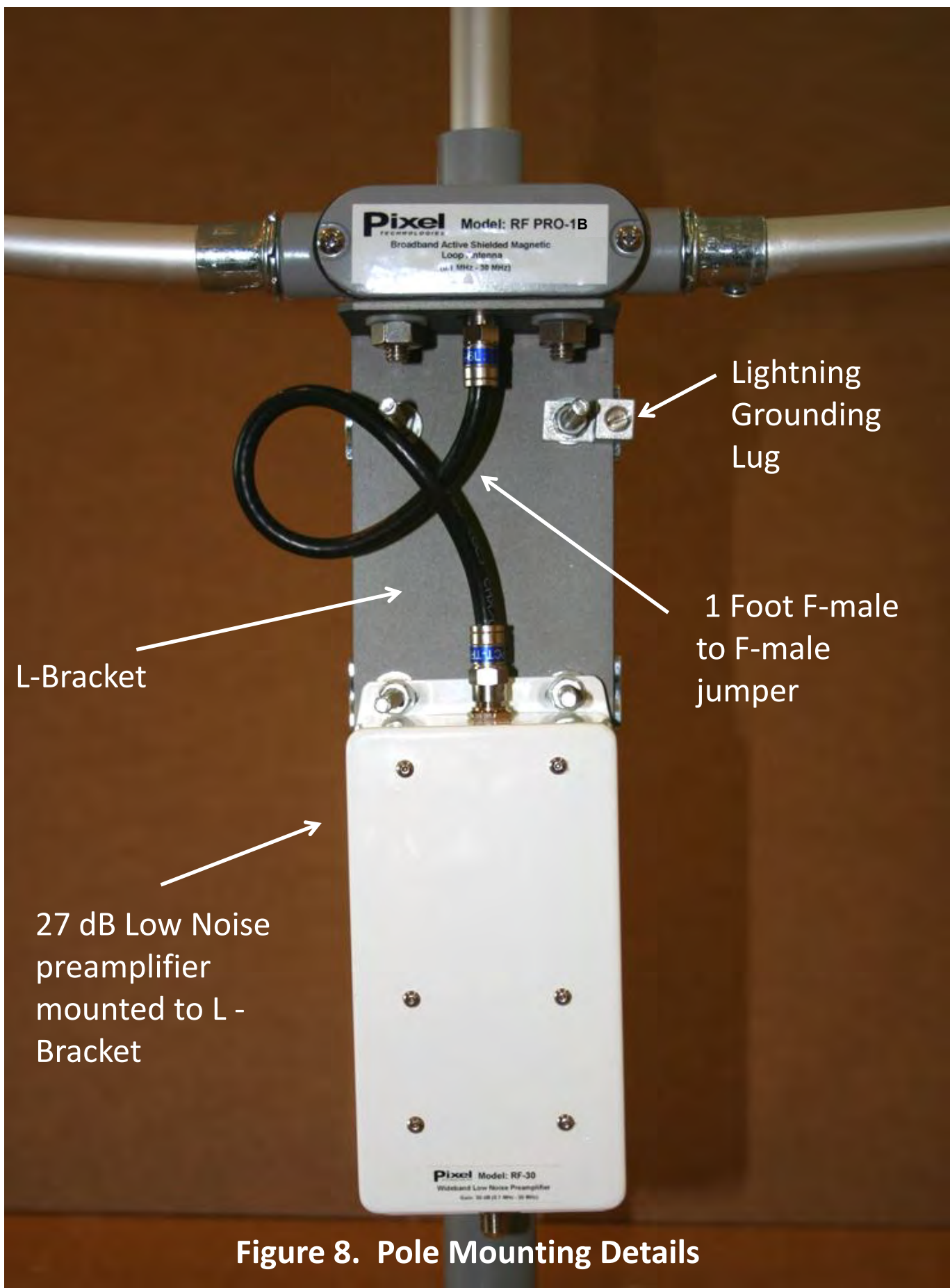


Figure 8. Pole Mounting Details

18 inches

U-Bolts and
Saddle Clamps

Nylon Shoulder
Washer

Mast for rotor
mounting

Nylon Washer

Preamplifier

**Figure 9. Pole
Mounting Details
(side view)**


A side-view photograph of an antenna and rotor assembly mounted on a vertical pole. The antenna is a silver, curved whip antenna. Below it is a white rectangular electronic device, likely a rotator or amplifier. A black coaxial cable is connected to the bottom of this device. The entire assembly is mounted on a grey metal pole. A green metal bracket is visible on the pole. The background is a clear blue sky.

Figure 10. Antenna & Rotor Pole Mounting Details (side view)

Coax-Seal

Rotor

Service Loop

Figure 11. Amplifier Mounting Details

Nylon shoulder washers used to electrically isolate preamplifier case from mounting pole

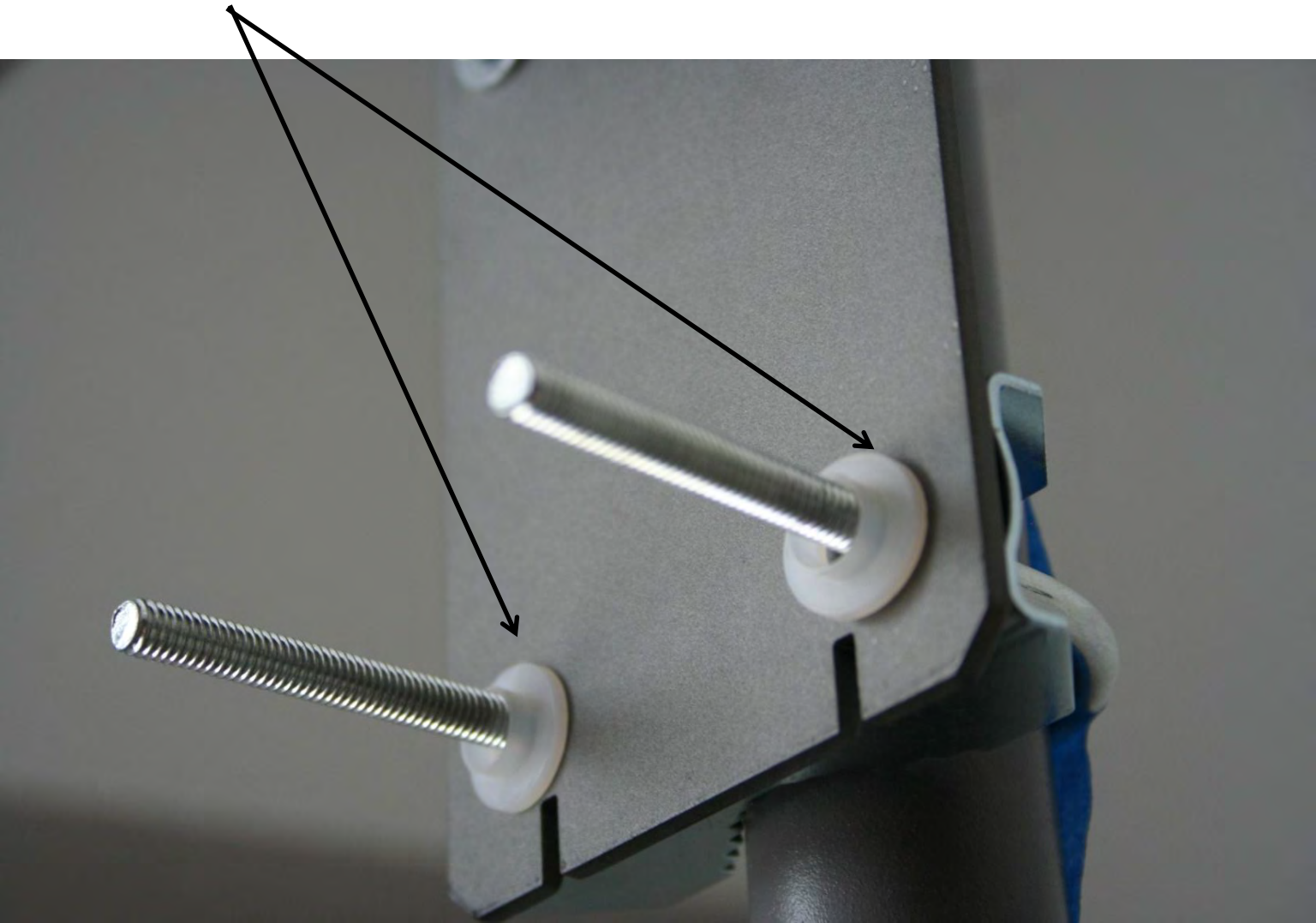
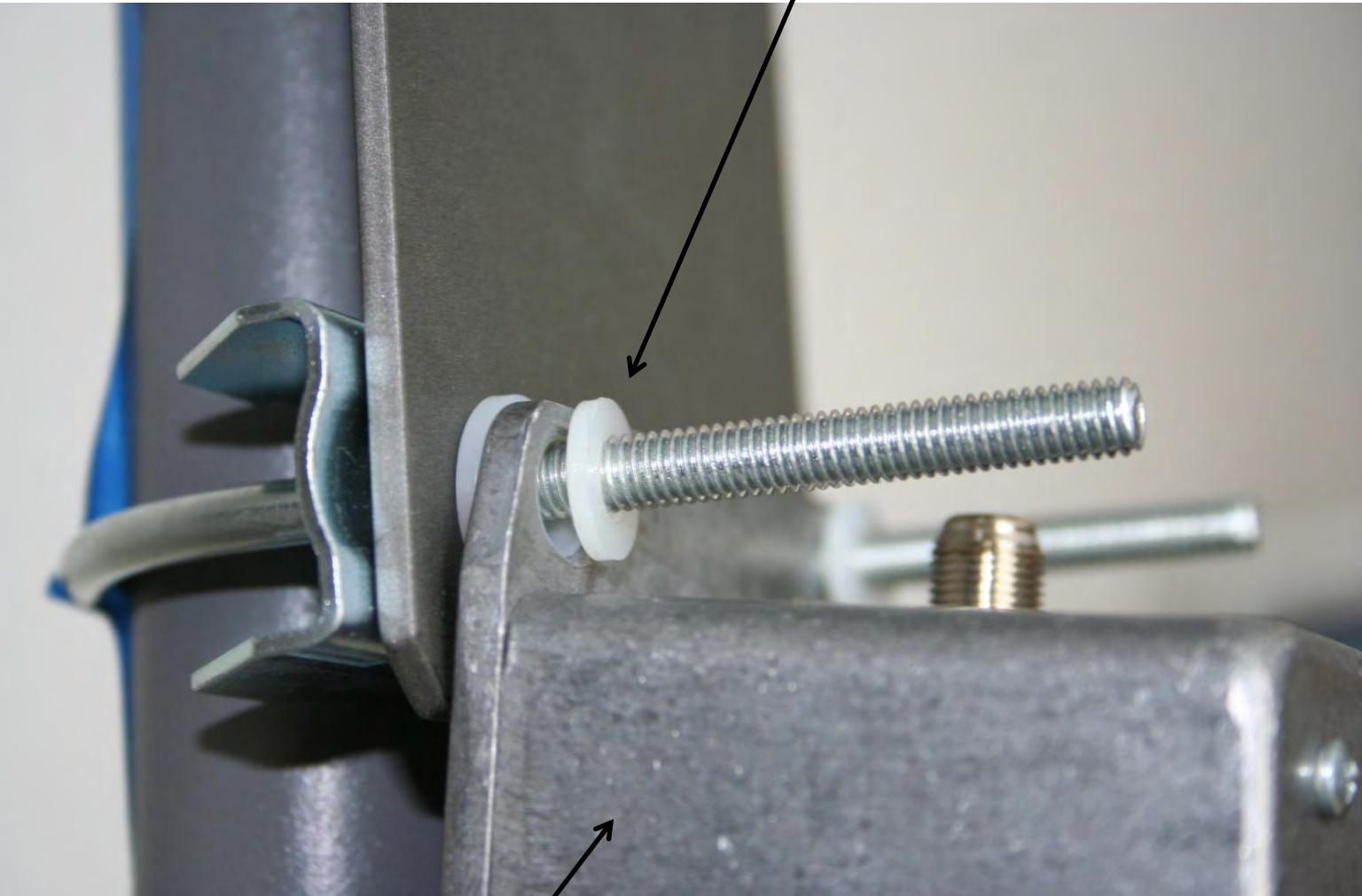


Figure 12. Preamplifier Mounting Details

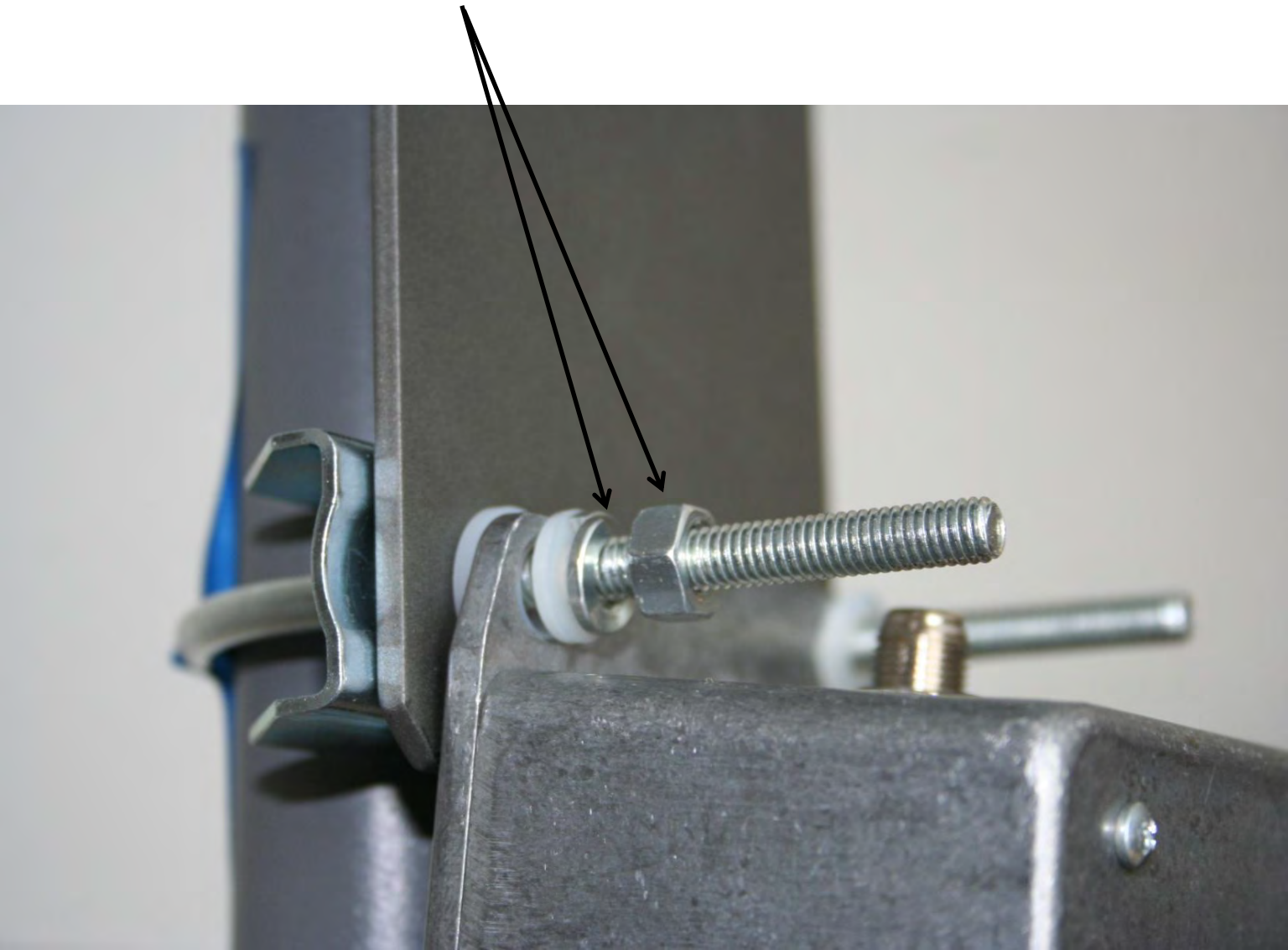
Nylon Washer



Amplifier

Figure 13. Preamplifier Mounting Details

Lock washer and Nut



Power Inserter

The power inserter contains a highly filtered linear DC regulator with an internal self resetting fuse that provides protection from short circuits. It is designed for indoor use only. The wall mount transformer provides 24 VAC for the power supply.

Connection Diagram:

Before applying any AC power, connect the antenna to the receiver as shown in Figure 1.

Be extremely careful to avoid inadvertently connecting the 20 VDC antenna output of the power inserter to the antenna input on your receiver. Although the power inserter has a self-resetting internal fuse that will trip at current draw above 400 milliamps, this will put 20 VDC on the input of your receiver momentarily that could damage some receivers.

Grounding

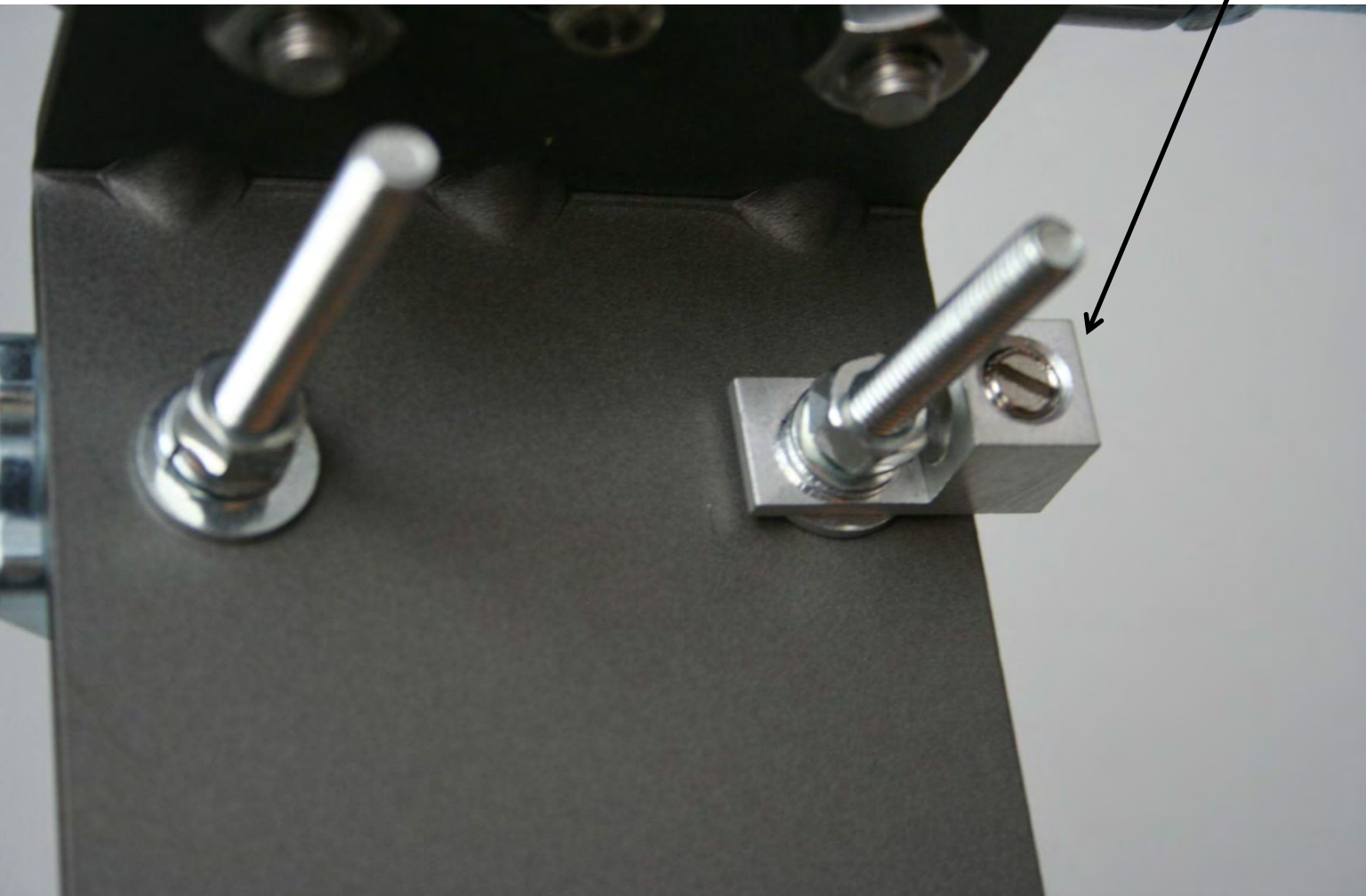
The loop antenna aluminum tubing should **not** be grounded. It is electrically isolated from its metal L-bracket mount via nylon shoulder washers. Do not remove these. A grounding lug is provided (See Figure 14) that can be used to ground the mounting pole and L-bracket for lightning protection.

Warranty and Customer Service

This product is warranted for defects in materials and labor for a period of 1 year from the date of shipping. If you require customer service, you can contact us Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM (Mountain Time at (303) 526 1965 or e-mail us at info@PixelSatRadio.com

Figure 14. Grounding Lug Mounting Details

Grounding Lug for Lightning
Protection



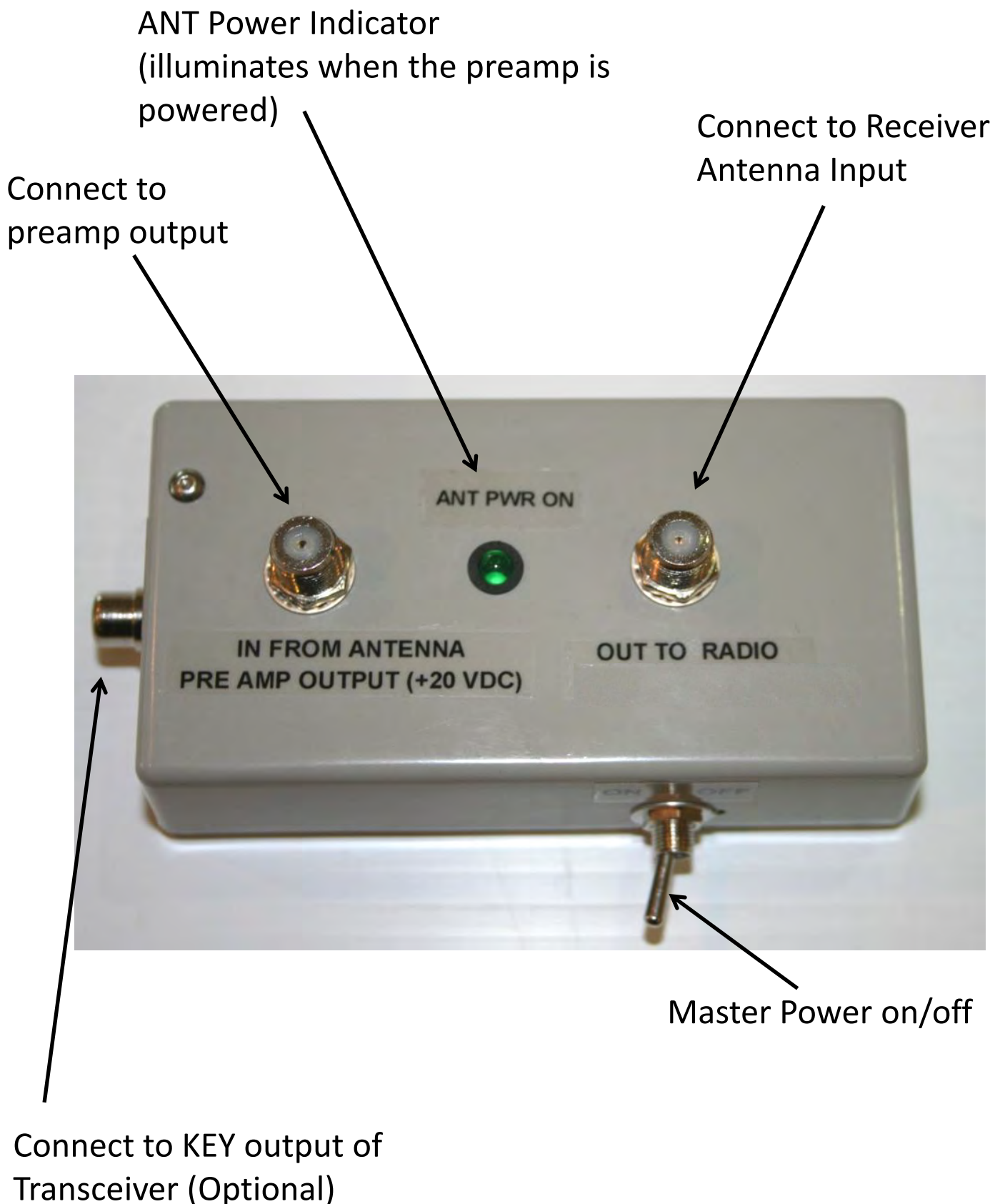
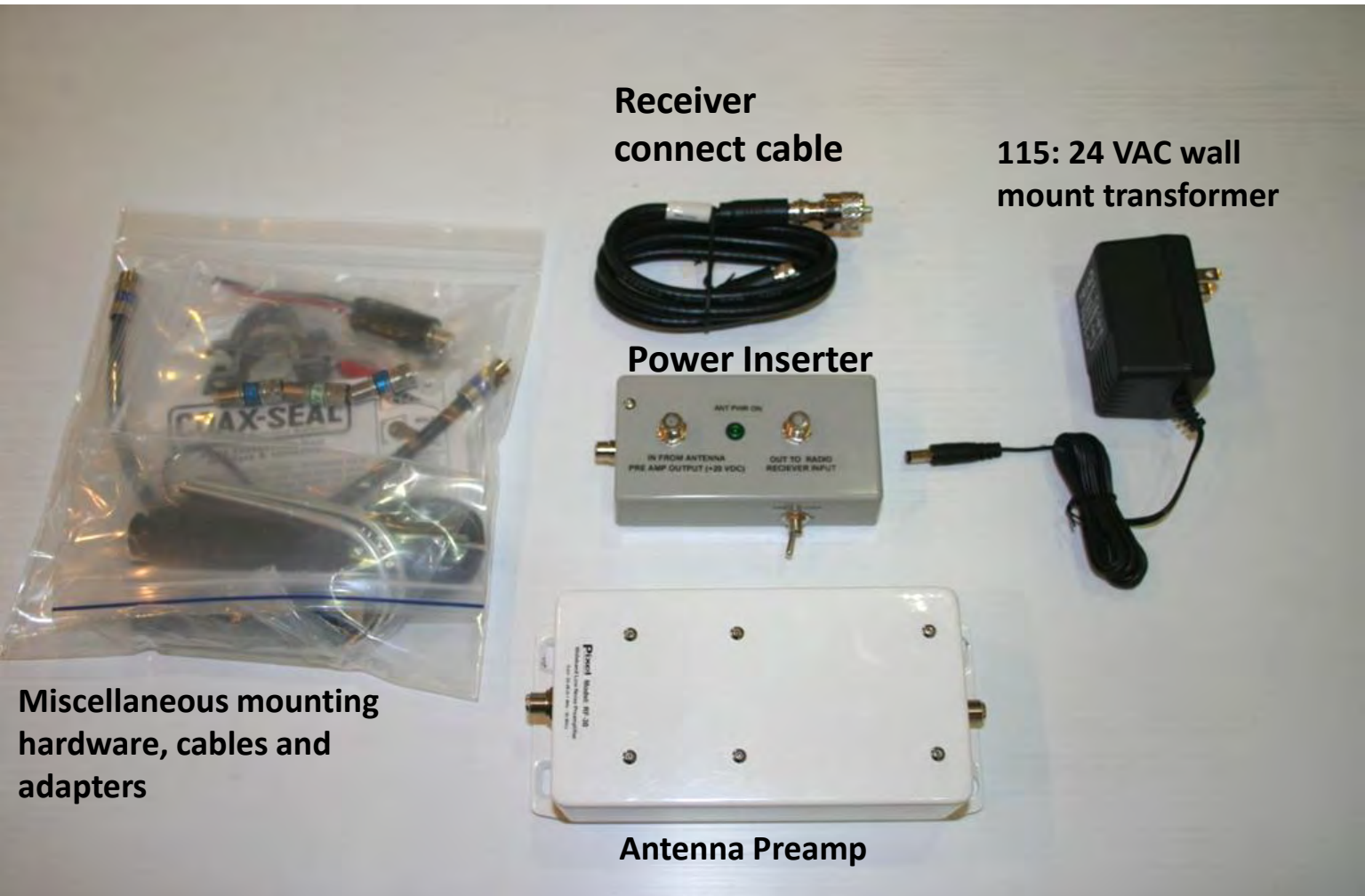


Figure 15. Power Inserter

Figure 16. Supplied Accessories



Magnetic Loop for Improved Reception and Noise Rejection

Model: RF PRO-1B (Receive-Only Antenna)

Shielded Active Broadband Magnetic Loop Antenna

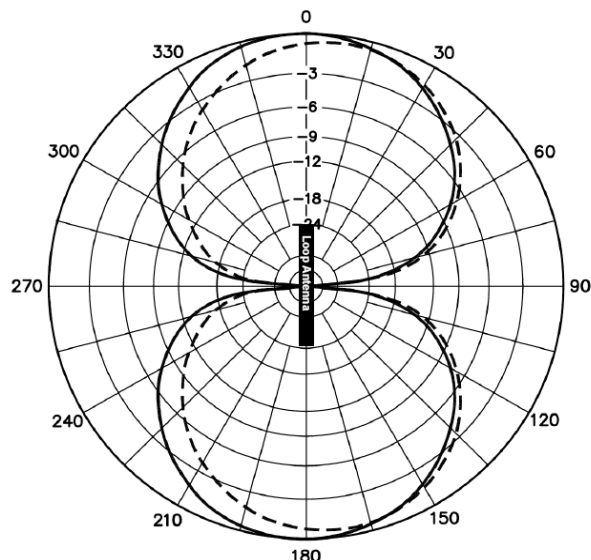


Figure 1. Loop Antenna Pattern (looking down)
edge – on from above antenna

- Unique Loop architecture provides enhanced performance
- Very low IMD, 27 dB Low-Noise Clifton Laboratories Norton Preamp insures good performance in both strong and weak signal environments
- Up to 30 dB rejection of locally radiated noise compared to whip antennas
- Figure eight directivity and deep nulls to further reduce interference.
- Useable coverage range: 50 kHz to 30 MHz
- Rejects power line noise
- Rugged construction, easily mounts to a pole or flat vertical surface, 38 inch dia. aluminum loop, supplied with LNA, power inserter and DC power supply
- No manual tuning necessary
- No Home Owners Association problems; low profile, easy to camouflage and works at ground level
- Modular design for easy installation and maintenance
- Internal Transmit / Receive Switch disconnects Antenna / Preamp from receiver when transmitting
- Available preamp with internal remote controlled AM Broadcast band elimination filter (High Pass Filter)
- Made in the USA

NOT YOUR FATHER'S LOOP ANTENNA

Based on the work of Dr Carl Baum for the US Air Force his "Moebius Strip Shielded Magnetic Loop Antenna" architecture outperforms much larger antennas (see user reviews on page 1)

Dr Baum was a Senior Scientist at the US Air Force Research Laboratory and is the recipient of several awards from the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) for his work. Originally developed for a classified US Air Force project involving the measurement of EMP (Electro Magnetic Pulse) from nuclear weapons, this design has wide application to antennas for low- noise, interference-free radio reception over a wide frequency range. Pixel has coupled this antenna with a custom made low-noise amplifier developed for Pixel by Clifton Laboratories with very high intermodulation distortion (IMD) specifications (OIP3 = +48 dBm, OIP2 > +100 dBm) that can operate without saturating in high AM and FM broadcast band signal environments.

MAGNETIC LOOP ANTENNA ADVANTAGE

Most active antennas are the whip type and respond mainly to the electrostatic-field portion of an electro-magnetic radio wave. The Magnetic Loop responds primarily to the **magnetic-field** and this ensures high rejection of nearby **electric-fields**. The intensity of the electric field is usually higher than the magnetic-field when an antenna is close to interference sources such as TVs, florescent lamps, power line wiring etc. By rejecting the electric-field there is a reduction in local interference compared to other types of active and passive antennas. Interference reduction is further enhanced by the deep nulls of the antenna's 'Figure-Eight' directivity pattern (see Figure 1) that can be used to null out or reduce interference coming from a specific localized direction.

INTERMODULATION

Some active antennas generate intermodulation products which can appear as spurious signals interfering with reception. This interference or second and third order intermodulation is caused by non linearity in the amplifier producing signals which are usually the sum and difference of strong AM or FM Broadcast stations and their harmonics. The **RF PRO-1B Loop** has been specifically designed to reduce intermodulation products to a minimum. The third order intercept point is typically **+48 dBm** (OIP3) and the second order intercept point is greater than **+100 dBm** (OIP2 typically 110 dBm). The 1 dB compression point of this amplifier is + 27 dBm making the levels of the intermodulation products generally far below the atmospheric and man-made noise.

ANTENNA DESIGN

The **RF PRO-1B Loop Antenna** consists of a rigid light-weight $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter anodized aluminum 38 inch diameter loop and a balanced broadband amplifier that is housed in a separate enclosure that can be mounted close to the antenna on its mast or to any nearby flat surface. This configuration permits the insertion of an optional AM broadcast band elimination high pass filter in the amplifier that can be remotely controlled on or bypassed. This is not normally required for good performance, but is available to provide the ultimate performance in extremely high RF signal environments. A 20 volt DC regulated power supply and power inserter unit are provided. The antenna and amplifier have been designed to permit the use of low-cost 75 ohm cable (RG-6 quad-shield recommended). The maximum length is 1000 feet, but the frequency response will be a function of the cable loss vs. length specifications. For best results the antenna should be positioned approximately 15 feet away from any buildings or other sources of interference.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Frequency response: 50 kHz – 30 MHz (Nominal Gain: 27 dB \pm 3 dB)

DC power: 20 volts at 240 mA

OIP3: typically +48 dBm

OIP2: > 100 dBm (typically 110 dBm)

1dB compression point: +27 dBm

NF: typically 2 dB (at 10 MHz)

Antenna Diameter: 38 inches

Antenna Weight: 3 lbs

Available RG-6 Quad-Shield Lead-In Cable with attached waterproof connectors:

Part #	Length	Price
C-50	50 feet	\$ 19.99
C-100	100 feet	\$ 39.99
C-150	150 feet	\$ 54.99
C-200	200 feet	\$ 74.99

Remote Controlled AM Broadcast Band High Pass Preamp Filter:

Model RF-30 FLT (*High pass 7th order Butterworth*) **\$99.99**



www.PixelSatRadio.com

Phone: (303) 526 – 1965

Golden, Colorado

To Order: Call (303) 526- 1965 or e-mail: info@PixelSatRadio.com

Also available on-line at www.HighGainStore.com

Supplied Components	
QTY	Description
1	Loop antenna
1	27 dB preamplifier
1	L-bracket
2	Saddle clamps
2	U-bolts
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